

## NOTE

*VERRALLIA VIRGINICA* BANKS, A VALID SPECIES  
(DIPTERA: PIPUNCULIDAE)

When I was sent *Verrallia* material by Linnane and Osgood (1977, Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 79:622-623), I identified it as *aucta* Fallén, as that was then the only known species of *Verrallia* (sensu stricto). Hardy (1943, Univ. Kans. Sci. Bull. 29(1):27-29) considered *virginica* Banks (1915, Psyche. 22: 169) as a synonym of *aucta* and *csikii* Aczel (1940, Zool. Anzeiger. 132:152) (new name for *opacus* Williston (1886, Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc. 13:295)) as a *nomen dubium*. However, the host and life history data subsequently supplied to me by Linnane and Osgood (Ibid.) were quite different from that previously reported for *aucta*. This discrepancy led me to compare carefully a male and female of *aucta* Fallén from England with Nearctic material of "*aucta*." While the male and female genitalia appear to be the same in both populations, a number of discrete color differences were noted. The correlation of the host and life history data with the color characters noted below convinces me that *aucta* of authors consist of two species: *aucta* Fallén, a Palearctic species, and a Nearctic species. Williston's description of *csikii* (as *opacus*; the type is lost) does not agree well with this Nearctic species, but the holotype of *virginica* Banks does. All the Nearctic material I have seen determined as *aucta* is *virginica*. Whether the true *aucta* of Fallén occurs in the Nearctic Region is not known, but its hosts *Philaenus spumarius* (L.) and *Neophilaenus lineatus* (L.) do occur here. I have examined 43 specimens of *virginica* from the following localities: USA: Maine (Washington Co.), Michigan (Grand Traverse Co.) and Virginia (Arlington Co.); and CANADA: Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta.

*Verrallia virginica* is contrasted with *aucta* Fallén as follows: 1) the middle femur has a posterior fringe of white pile, not black; 2) the hind femur has an apicoanterior fringe of white pile, not black; 3) the tarsi are brownish orange, especially the hind tarsus, not brownish black to black; 4) the scutellum has 3 pairs of marginal bristles, not 2 pairs; 5) the stigma is yellow (male) to hyaline (female), not black to brown; 6) the male 2nd antennal segment has white pile below, not black; 7) the male mesonotum is bluish gray pollinose, not brownish black; 8) the male 2nd tergum has extensive white pile laterally, not all black; and 9) the male wing is much more extensively bare, not almost completely microtrichose (this last character is apparently variable in female *virginica*). More detailed information on *virginica* will be given in a revision of the Nearctic species of *Verrallia* that is now being prepared.

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for the *aucta* material used and Janice Scott of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, for the loan of the holotype of *virginica*.

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## NOTE

### A NEW RECORD OF *Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *patriciae* MATTINGLY (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)

The receipt of additional material from Richard G. Andre, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok, Thailand, now allows me to report the presence of *Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *patriciae* Mattingly in Selangor, Malaysia. In Southeast Asia it was previously known from Thailand (Chiang Mai, Songkhla, Tak) and Vietnam (An Khe). This new southern record from Selangor is of some importance to biologists and epidemiologists because of the ease with which *patriciae* can be confused with other members of the *albopictus* subgroup.

#### *Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *patriciae* Mattingly

*Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *flavopictus* Yamada, Barraud, 1931, Indian J. Med. Res. 19:224 (♂\*); Barraud, 1934, Fauna Brit. India. 5:239 (♂\*, ♀, L\*) (misidentifications).

*Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *patriciae* Mattingly, 1954, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit. 48:262 (♂, ♀, P\*, L); Huang, 1972, Contrib. Amer. Entomol. Inst. 9(1): 26 (♂\*, ♀\*, P\*, L\*); Danilov, 1976, Mosq. Syst. 8:253 (L). MALAYSIA. *Peninsular Malaysia: Selangor*—near Kuala Lumpur (V-1972, R. Andre), 2♂, 2♀, 1♂ terminalia, 4 individual rearings (4 l, 4 p).

*Aedes patriciae* is apparently confined to the Oriental region. It is presently known from India, southern China, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia.

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